# Case Neg – Kenya

## Notes

At first, the only people reading this Kenyan Flower Workers aff was a team who read it with a Kantian framework, so our strategy was the federalism counterplan + util. Later, people started reading it with actual substantive offense about the plan text, so we cut more turns against it and didn’t read solvency advocates theory.

#### more stuff if anyone feels like cutting it

http://static.twoday.net/moro/files/Kenyan-Flowers.pdf

http://www.fairtrade.net/fileadmin/user\_upload/content/2009/resources/LivingWageReport\_Kenya.pdf

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ippr/journal/downloads/vol7no2/flowerindustry

http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:420344/FULLTEXT01.pdf

## Theory

### Solvency Advocates

#### Interpretation – If the affirmative advocacy specifies BOTH one country or government that requires a living wage, and a group of employers or employees to whom the requirement applies, the aff must read in the AC a piece of evidence from a qualified author who explicitly endorses the plan action. This means if they spec a country and worker they need a solvency advocate.

#### Violation: their solvency advocate merely describes a living wage in the context of their plan. 1. It doesn’t defend the GOVERNMENT REQUIRING employers to pay a living wage. 2. It doesn’t explain HOW the government requirement occurs or how it would be enforced. And 3. It doesn’t even advocate the payment of a living wage – it’s descriptive, not prescriptive.

#### Standards

#### 1. Predictability – research is the only way to predict possible aff plans, but I can only predict a plan if someone argues for it. There is virtually unlimited lit TANGENTIAL to a living wage so merely mentioning a living wage isn’t a sufficient test of predictability – only plans that are explicitly endorsed allow the neg to write answers to the plan pre-round, which is key to clash and discussion about the aff, and fairness since it preserves neg prep.

#### 2. Neg ground – only when an author ENDORSES a proposal will there be authors responding to that proposal – scholars don’t refute random ideas that haven’t been endorsed yet since it would be non-sequitur, there would be nothing refute, and they have no concrete proposal to respond to. Only my interp ENSURES there is neg ground against a given plan – a solvency advocate ensures scholarly debate on both sides.

#### Err neg - Google Scholar search of “living wage” “Kenya” “Lake Naivasha” yields ONLY FOURTEEN articles on their plan, NONE of which address the plan itself. Seriously, there is NO NEG GROUND on this plan.

### Plan Flaw

#### Judicial is

New Oxford American Dictionary

of, by, or appropriate to a court or judge: a judicial inquiry into the allegations | a judicial system.

#### Kenya sets wages through legislation uniquely

AfricaPay 12 [Minimum Wages in Kenya - Frequently Asked Questions - As on June 1, 2012. http://www.africapay.org/kenya/home/salary/minimum-wages/minimum-wage-faqs/faq-on-minimum-wages-in-kenya#Inf4] AJ

What are components of minimum wages? Both minimum wages, either set by the Minister of Labour publishing wages orders, or by collective bargaining agreements, are fixed for a period of time

## Adv CP

### CP

#### All aff actors will take measures to end exposure to pesticides and sexual harassment, and to ensure quality housing.

ICFTU 06 [INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED CORE LABOUR STANDARDS IN KENYA REPORT FOR THE WTO GENERAL COUNCIL REVIEW OF THE TRADE POLICIES OF KENYA (Geneva, 25 and 27 October 2006)] RG

Given the importance of the horticulture in Kenya and the dreadful conditions on these flower farms, the government should take measures to end exposure to pesticides and sexual harassment, and to ensure sufficient living wages and quality housing.

#### Solves the case – your own solvency evidence says these other measures are key

## County CP + Federalism DA

### County CP

#### The County Government of Nakuru [and surrounding County Governments in the Lake Naivasha area in which employees work in flower farms] in the Republic of Kenya ought to require employers in the Lake Naivasha area to pay a living wage to employees working in flower farms.

#### Solves the aff since it does everything they do; but avoids the federalism disad

#### Perm do the CP is illegitimate –

#### CP doesn’t defend judicial actors

#### We PIC out of governments not near Lake Naivasha whereas the aff passes a bill for every place in Kenya

#### Solves case – Anker is about an “Executive summary Living Wage for Kenya with Focus on Fresh Flower Farm area near Lake Naivasha”

### A2 Unpredictable

#### LOL can you please research your aff

#### It’s important to discuss the federal question in Kenya – key to education

Otieno 14 [(Fred, MA Pan-African Studies from Syracuse University, New York and is a former Fulbright fellow at Yale University. He currently works at SID as a Program Officer on Kenya’s 2013 Elections Book Project. He is also an adjunct faculty at The Catholic University of Eastern Africa) “Kenya: Devolution and prospects for peace” Life and Peace Institute, December 16] AT

Origin of the debate Kenya is a multi-ethnic society with 43 asymmetrically distributed ethnic groups. Historically, these groups, often through their political elite, have always (mis)appropriated their ethnic identities in the scramble to control state power. Over time, this tendency has not only created the notion of ethnic “otherness” but has also widened the social distance between these ethnic cleavages. Scholarship on constitutional design for divided societies prescribes either power-sharing or group autonomy to address the political disputes and problems created because of these cleavages.[2] It is therefore not surprising that Kenya, like a number of African countries largely characterized by ethnic plurality, have been experimenting with different forms of federated administrative systems. From the time of negotiations on Kenya’s independence, the question of federalism, has characterized all constitutional debates.[3] The federalism debate took place as majimboism, a Swahili word meaning regions. During the negotiations, which were spearheaded by a political elite drawn from a number of ethnic groups, there emerged an ideological split as the communities perceiving themselves as minority pushed for a federal republic while those perceived to be dominant ethnic groups preferred a unitary state.

### A2 No Solvency Advocate

#### This is silly… if the aff doesn’t have a solvency advocate for a living wage for Kenyan flower workers in Lake Naivasha, THE NEG CANNOT HAVE ONE EITHER BECAUSE THERE WASN’T ANY NEG GROUND TO BEGIN WITH – that’s the point of my theory argument

#### Their interp kills literally ALL CP ground against this aff. That’s terrible for education and fairness – CPs are a key check against affs stacked against the squo and for plans where the squo is CLEARLY a terrible option

### 1NC Federalism Disad

#### The plan destroys Kenyan federalism – the aff is FEDERAL INTERFERENCE in what is clearly a LOCAL AFFAIR. Kenya’s new constitution grants county governments more autonomy – the plan destroys county autonomy

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A popularly elected president heads the national government’s executive while the executive power in each of the 47 counties is vested in a popularly elected governor. The national government has a bicameral legislature with members of parliament forming the National Assembly and a Senate with 47 elected members, one each from the counties. The county governments, too, have a legislature—county assembly. The manner in which national government and county governments’ functions are divided grants a significant degree of autonomy to county governments, especially in matters of regional development such as cultural preservation, regional development planning and trade. However, functions deemed sensitive to national stability (e.g. defense, security and foreign policy) are retained at the national level. Similarly, the constitution provides that the two levels of government view each other as distinct but interrelated. These two levels of government must also foster national unity while recognizing diversity. This arrangement allows for regions to grow while also guarding against the possibility of emergence of secessionist agenda.

#### County-focused action is key to devolution – that solves ethnic violence and totalitarianism – Kenya’s past experience in federalism prove

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After a struggle for two decades, in August 2010 Kenyans passed a new constitution which, provides for transfer of authority, administrative responsibility and resources from the central government to 47 subnational governance units—or counties. This constitutional provision under Chapter 11 represents a fundamental shift in the state structure and mode of governance in Kenya from centralized governance to a devolved government. The overarching expectations of the devolved government are twofold. First, the new administrative system seeks to address the previous systemic exclusion of certain ethnic groups which has resulted in glaring disparities in regional development. Second, by attempting to solve this problem, devolution is also expected in the long run to tackle ethnically motivated violence by lowering the stakes in the competition for presidency, a perennial cause of ethnic violence in Kenya.[1] Origin of the debate Kenya is a multi-ethnic society with 43 asymmetrically distributed ethnic groups. Historically, these groups, often through their political elite, have always (mis)appropriated their ethnic identities in the scramble to control state power. Over time, this tendency has not only created the notion of ethnic “otherness” but has also widened the social distance between these ethnic cleavages. Scholarship on constitutional design for divided societies prescribes either power-sharing or group autonomy to address the political disputes and problems created because of these cleavages.[2] It is therefore not surprising that Kenya, like a number of African countries largely characterized by ethnic plurality, have been experimenting with different forms of federated administrative systems. From the time of negotiations on Kenya’s independence, the question of federalism, has characterized all constitutional debates.[3] The federalism debate took place as majimboism, a Swahili word meaning regions. During the negotiations, which were spearheaded by a political elite drawn from a number of ethnic groups, there emerged an ideological split as the communities perceiving themselves as minority pushed for a federal republic while those perceived to be dominant ethnic groups preferred a unitary state. Apparently, the word majimbo’s loose translation exaggerated fears of secession, lending impetus to opponents of any form of decentralization. As a result, opposition to the majimbo debate obscured genuine fears of systemic exclusion under a constitution that had an inbuilt bias for centralizing state power in the hands of a powerful presidency in a fragmented society. Also, the 1960s post-independence state-building process in Africa was happening within a broader historical context in which citing the need for order and favourable environment for economic development, centralization of state power was preferred to federalism.[4] In the end, Kenya’s first constitution provided for regionalism or majimboism with a central government and seven regional administrative units, each with its legislature and executive.[5] But this lasted for only two years (1963-64). The short stint of that system could be explained in part by the unclear constitutional foundation on which it was based[6] and by the strong centralist ideology supported by a section of the political elite then. Between 1964 and 1990, the country witnessed an exponential degeneration into authoritarianism. A series of constitutional amendments concentrated unchecked executive power at the centre, creating a powerful neopatrimonial presidency. In fact, the country’s second president best put the neo-patrimonial behaviour of the powerful executive in a Swahili phrase, “siasa mbaya, maisha mbaya”—meaning ‘wrong political choices, bad life’. Authoritarianism and neopatrimonialism deepened disparity in levels of regional development while the central government’s capacity to provide public goods deteriorated. Understandably so, in the circumstances, it was inevitable that the nationwide debate in 2010 on the new constitution was based on how to share power amongst the various ethnic and regional groups.

#### Ethnic conflict escalates beyond Kenya and causes unchecked regional violence – devolution solves and also provides a model that spills over

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As mentioned earlier, electoral competition in Kenya has been marred with inter-ethnic violence implicating both the state and political elites from the dominant ethnic groups. Poverty, wealth disparities and real or perceived marginalization have historically compounded the notions of “otherness”. Considering that since the 1990s, intra-state conflicts account for up to 94% of conflicts around the world,[10] reducing the impact of identity politics has increasingly become critical to peacebuilding in Kenya as well. The devolution of government in Kenya—as laid down in the constitution—grants significant autonomy to the counties in terms of executive power, especially on functions that often cause inter-group conflict such as cultural preservation and local development planning. The regions have also been accorded identical relationship with the centre—an important aspect of federalism which eliminates perceptions of the central government’s bias towards certain regions or groups. The new system provides an opportunity for improved citizen involvement in decision-making and their innovative regional economic productivity. It also gives attention to traditionally marginalized groups. Therefore, if it is properly implemented, we can make an optimistic projection of the long-term implications of this new system for peace in the country. It is hoped that, gradually, competition to control state power will cease to be a zero-sum game and there will be a net reduction of inequality while would markedly transform public goods and services provision. In so doing, devolution in Kenya is expected to substantially address the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts. Regionally, stability and peace in Kenya is intricately linked with other countries in the Horn as it shares several trans-border ethnic groups with its neighbouring countries. Reduction in inter-ethnic conflicts and the attendant long-term stability is critical for its close neighbours such as Somalia and South Sudan. In addition, because other countries around the Horn are also currently involved in experiments with federalism, one cannot rule out possible cross-fertilization, exploiting the existing regional linkages.

#### African conflicts cause great power war

Glick 7 (Caroline – senior Middle East fellow at the Center for Security Policy, Condi’s African holiday, p. http://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/home.aspx?sid=56&categoryid=56&subcategoryid=90&newsid=11568)

The Horn of Africa is a dangerous and strategically vital place. Small wars, which rage continuously, can easily escalate into big wars. Local conflicts have regional and global aspects. All of the conflicts in this tinderbox, which controls shipping lanes from the Indian Ocean into the Red Sea, can potentially give rise to regional, and indeed global conflagrations between competing regional actors and global powers. Located in and around the Horn of Africa are the states of Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Kenya. Eritrea, which gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993 after a 30-year civil war, is a major source of regional conflict. Eritrea has a nagging border dispute with Ethiopia which could easily ignite. The two countries fought a bloody border war from 1998-2000 over control of the town of Badme. Although a UN mandated body determined in 2002 that the disputed town belonged to Eritrea, Ethiopia has rejected the finding and so the conflict festers. Eritrea also fights a proxy war against Ethiopia in Somalia and in Ethiopia's rebellious Ogaden region. In Somalia, Eritrea is the primary sponsor of the al-Qaida-linked Islamic Courts Union which took control of Somalia in June, 2006. In November 2006, the ICU government declared jihad against Ethiopia and Kenya. Backed by the US, Ethiopia invaded Somalia last December to restore the recognized Transitional Federal Government to power which the ICU had deposed. Although the Ethiopian army successfully ousted the ICU from power in less than a week, backed by massive military and financial assistance from Eritrea, as well as Egypt and Libya, the ICU has waged a brutal insurgency against the TFG and the Ethiopian military for the past year. The senior ICU leadership, including Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys and Sheikh Sharif Ahmed have received safe haven in Eritrea. In September, the exiled ICU leadership held a nine-day conference in the Eritrean capital of Asmara where they formed the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia headed by Ahmed. Eritrean President-for-life Isaias Afwerki declared his country's support for the insurgents stating, "The Eritrean people's support to the Somali people is consistent and historical, as well as a legal and moral obligation." Although touted in the West as a moderate, Ahmed has openly supported jihad and terrorism against Ethiopia, Kenya and the West. Aweys, for his part, is wanted by the FBI in connection with his role in the bombing of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. Then there is Eritrea's support for the Ogaden separatists in Ethiopia. The Ogaden rebels are Somali ethnics who live in the region bordering Somalia and Kenya. The rebellion is run by the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) which uses terror and sabotage as its preferred methods of warfare. It targets not only Ethiopian forces and military installations, but locals who wish to maintain their allegiance to Ethiopia or reach a negotiated resolution of the conflict. In their most sensationalist attack to date, in April ONLF terror forces attacked a Chinese-run oil installation in April killing nine Chinese and 65 Ethiopians. Ethiopia, for its part has fought a brutal counter-insurgency to restore its control over the region. Human rights organizations have accused Ethiopia of massive human rights abuses of civilians in Ogaden. Then there is Sudan. As Eric Reeves wrote in the Boston Globe on Saturday, "The brutal regime in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, has orchestrated genocidal counter-insurgency war in Darfur for five years, and is now poised for victory in its ghastly assault on the region's African populations." The Islamist government of Omar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir is refusing to accept non-African states as members of the hybrid UN-African Union peacekeeping mission to Darfur that is due to replace the undermanned and demoralized African Union peacekeeping force whose mandate ends on December 31. Without its UN component of non-African states, the UN Security Council mandated force will be unable to operate effectively. Khartoum's veto led Jean-Marie Guehenno, the UN undersecretary for peacekeeping to warn last month that the entire peacekeeping mission may have to be aborted. And the Darfur region is not the only one at risk. Due to Khartoum's refusal to carry out the terms of its 2005 peace treaty with the Southern Sudanese that ended Khartoum's 20-year war and genocide against the region's Christian and animist population, the unsteady peace may be undone. Given Khartoum's apparent sprint to victory over the international community regarding Darfur, there is little reason to doubt that once victory is secured, it will renew its attacks in the south. The conflicts in the Horn of Africa have regional and global dimensions. Regionally, Egypt has played a central role in sponsoring and fomenting conflicts. Egypt's meddling advances its interest of preventing the African nations from mounting a unified challenge to Egypt's colonial legacy of extraordinary rights to the waters of the Nile River which flows through all countries of the region.

### 2NR Link Work

#### Bias link – federal action for a local county is perceived as special treatment towards that region

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#### Innovation link – the counterplan is an example of regional experimentation, rather than having policy innovation being imposed top-down

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Recommendations The foregoing discussion has underscored some areas which pose threats to Kenya’s federalism experiment, which leads to the following three recommendations: National government’s commitment Evidence from federal experiments in other parts of the world shows that a national government’s political will, especially in terms of fiscal decentralization supported by adequate allocation of funds to subnational units, is critical to the success of this experiment.[11] The national government, therefore, must provide political leadership in the ongoing constitutional debates surrounding the relevance of the Senate, and questions on oversight and accountability of counties. It must also genuinely facilitate a constructive debate and agreement on the basis of current and future allocation of funds to county governments including the question of if, when and how the issue of 15% minimum allocation to county governments will be addressed. Innovation at county level Inevitably, the new devolved system comes with considerable pressure to a country’s economy, a cost implication which will further burden the taxpayers. To check this and the possible opposition to devolution, the county governments must be pushed, using available political and economic policy tools, to unleash the economic potential of the regions, previously overlooked under the centralized system. This must be a made to be a primary objective of devolution and not devolution pegged only on appropriation of funds from the national government.

### Yes Global War

#### International policy in Africa confirms likelihood of war

Azikiwe 9/24 [(Abayomi, Editor, Pan-African News Wire) “US Wants to Stop China in Africa” The 4th Media 2013] AT

A political commentator says the United States has escalated military interventions in Africa in order to prevent China from gaining influence in Africa and maintain its dominance over the continent. The Pentagon, along with the Central Intelligence Agency as well as the National Security Agency, want to prevent China and other countries from gaining influence in Africa and “in a vain attempt to maintain US dominance” over the continent, Abayomi Azikiwe, editor of the Pan-African News Wire, told Press TV on Monday. “This of course, in the long run will not work because the US will be faced crises, as we see today in Somalia and as we see also in Kenya,” he added. “The United States, under both the previous government of George W. Bush, as well as the current regime of President Barack Obama, have started, and also escalated the intervention of the Pentagon in various African states,” the analyst said. A recent study has revealed even deeper US penetration in the African continent, Azikiwe said. “All of these interventions by the United States are clearly related to the strategic interest of the US in regard to the African continent,” he said. The Pentagon is reportedly preparing a list of targets for possible military strikes in Kenya and some other African countries aimed at targeting militants involved in Sunday’s deadly attack on a shopping mall in the Kenyan capital city of Nairobi. Somalia’s Al-Shabab fighters have reportedly claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it is in retaliation for Kenya’s military actions inside Somalia. Azikiwe also said that the US and other European powers have been “exploiting” East Africa’s oil and gas resources in recent months. He said these natural resources are “guiding US military policy towards the continent.”

## Disads

### Informal Sector DA

#### Minimum wage causes a shift to the informal sector—specific to developing countries

Boeri 08 [Tito Boeri (Italian economist, currently professor of economics at Bocconi University, Milan ) and Jan van Ours (Professor of Labor Economics, Tilburg University). “The Economics of Imperfect Labor Markets.” Princeton University Press, 2008] AJ

Minimum wages may not have negative effects on employment in dual labor markets where the minimum wage does not apply to the secondary or informal labor market. Under these conditions there are important spillover effects between the two sectors. As pointed out by Gramlich (1976), Mincer (1976) and, Welch (1976), after a minimum wage increase, workers displaced in the formal sector move to the uncovered sector. Hence, as depicted in figure 2.4, wages in the informal sector fall (fromwoI tow1I),and labor supply in the formal sector declines (shifting the Ls curve to the left). The minimum wage then reallocates jobs from the formal to the informal sector, increasing the difference between formal and informal wages. This adjustment mechanism prevents employment losses only insofar as there is perfect labor mobility between the two sectors.

#### Enforcement defense doesn’t apply – perception of high labor costs causes preemptive firing

#### Informal sector kills growth, productivity, and competitiveness – turns case

Farrell 04 [Diana Farrell. “The hidden dangers of the informal economy.” McKinsey Quarterly, July 2004] AJ

In Portugal and Turkey, informality accounts for nearly 50 percent of the overall productivity gap with the US. Around the world, these informal players operate at just half the average productivity level of formal companies in the same sectors and at a small fraction of the productivity of the best companies. As a result, informal companies persistently drag down a country's overall productivity and standard of living. MGI's investigation also found that the substantial cost advantage that informal companies gain by avoiding taxes and regulations more than offsets their low productivity and small scale. Competition is therefore distorted because inefficient informal players stay in business and prevent more productive, formal companies from gaining market share. Any short-term employment benefits of informality are thus greatly outweighed by its long-term negative impact on economic growth and job creation.

#### And, economic collapse causes competition for resources and instability that triggers hotspots around the globe – co-opts all other causes of war

Harris and Burrows 9 Mathew, PhD European History @ Cambridge, counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC) and Jennifer is a member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis” http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f\_0016178\_13952.pdf Increased Potential for Global Conflict

Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and indeed believes the future is likely to be the result of a number of intersecting and interlocking forces. With so many possible permutations of outcomes, each with ample Revisiting the Future opportunity for unintended consequences, there is a growing sense of insecurity. Even so, history may be more instructive than ever. While we continue to believe that the Great Depression is not likely to be repeated, the lessons to be drawn from that period include the harmful effects on fledgling democracies and multiethnic societies (think Central Europe in 1920s and 1930s) and on the sustainability of multilateral institutions (think League of Nations in the same period). There is no reason to think that this would not be true in the twenty-first as much as in the twentieth century. For that reason, the ways in which the potential for greater conflict could grow would seem to be even more apt in a constantly volatile economic environment as they would be if change would be steadier. In surveying those risks, the report stressed the likelihood that terrorism and nonproliferation will remain priorities even as resource issues move up on the international agenda. Terrorism’s appeal will decline if economic growth continues in the Middle East and youth unemployment is reduced. For those terrorist groups that remain active in 2025, however, the diffusion of technologies and scientific knowledge will place some of the world’s most dangerous capabilities within their reach. Terrorist groups in 2025 will likely be a combination of descendants of long established groups\_inheriting organizational structures, command and control processes, and training procedures necessary to conduct sophisticated attacks\_and newly emergent collections of the angry and disenfranchised that become self-radicalized, particularly in the absence of economic outlets that would become narrower in an economic downturn. The most dangerous casualty of any economically-induced drawdown of U.S. military presence would almost certainly be the Middle East. Although Iran’s acquisition of nuclear weapons is not inevitable, worries about a nuclear-armed Iran could lead states in the region to develop new security arrangements with external powers, acquire additional weapons, and consider pursuing their own nuclear ambitions**.** It is not clear that the type of stable deterrent relationship that existed between the great powers for most of the Cold War would emerge naturally in the Middle East with a nuclear Iran. Episodes of low intensity conflict and terrorism taking place under a nuclear umbrella could lead to an unintended escalation and broader conflict if clear red lines between those states involved are not well established. The close proximity of potential nuclear rivals combined with underdeveloped surveillance capabilities and mobile dual-capable Iranian missile systems also will produce inherent difficulties in achieving reliable indications and warning of an impending nuclear attack. The lack of strategic depth in neighboring states like Israel, short warning and missile flight times, and uncertainty of Iranian intentions may place more focus on preemption rather than defense, potentially leading to escalating crises. 36 Types of conflict that the world continues to experience, such as over resources, could reemerge, particularly if protectionism grows and there is a resort to neo-mercantilist practices. Perceptions of renewed energy scarcity will drive countries to take actions to assure their future access to energy supplies. In the worst case, this could result in interstate conflicts if government leaders deem assured access to energy resources, for example, to be essential for maintaining domestic stability and the survival of their regime. Even actions short of war, however, will have important geopolitical implications. Maritime security concerns are providing a rationale for naval buildups and modernization efforts, such as China’s and India’s development of blue water naval capabilities. If the fiscal stimulus focus for these countries indeed turns inward, one of the most obvious funding targets may be military. Buildup of regional naval capabilities could lead to increased tensions, rivalries, and counterbalancing moves, but it also will create opportunities for multinational cooperation in protecting critical sea lanes. With water also becoming scarcer in Asia and the Middle East, cooperation to manage changing water resources is likely to be increasingly difficult both within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

### Water DA

#### Flower industry growth causes Lake Naivasha to collapse – laundry list of harms to environment and biodiversity

Leipold 13 [Bruno Leipold and Francesca Morgante, “The Impact of the Flower Industry on Kenya’s Sustainable Development,” International Public Policy Review, July 2013] AZ

The Kenyan cut-flower industry in Kenya has been accused by NGOs and environmental agencies of having a negative impact on the country's natural resources and the perpetuation of polluting practices. The following quotes summarize the issues: "At this rate of consumption, we shall lose the lake completely within 10 or 15 years” The Guardian (Ogodo & Vidal 2007, February 14) “Unless they are stopped, the flower agribusiness operations on Lake Naivasha will destroy the lake itself, the community dependent upon it, and the entire ecosystem of the watershed.” Food & Water Watch (2008, p.5) “We are concerned about the fertilizers and pesticides being used by the flower growers they could be using banned substances.” BBC News (Goldsmith, 2001) Articles concerned with the industry’s environmental impact usually concentrate on the following topics: • Unsustainable use of water resources • Contamination of water and soil by harmful chemicals and pesticides, emissions produced by long-distance transport • Destruction of wetlands and original natural habitats. The use of water for flower farming is of course inevitable, and it is an important issue to ensure that enough water is reserved for use of the communities. Lake Naivasha is a particularly delicate area, which due to its fertile conditions is home to 60% of Kenyan flower farms. Becht and Harper's (2002) report, Towards an understanding of human impact upon the hydrology of Lake Naivasha, bases its analysis on a model which accounts for the long-term meteorological data of rainfall, evaporation and river inflows. This model estimates that the annual abstraction rate approved in the 1980 largely underestimated the industrial impact and that it must be reduced to avoid unsustainable consequences for Kenya's water resources. Currently, all farms under the Milieu Programma Sierteelt (MPS) label are expected to strictly follow these guidelines, however, non-accredited farms are the primary worry. The documentary film A Blooming Business (2009) furthermore accuses flower farms of being solely responsible for the pollution of Lake Naivasha and its reduction in water levels. Reports, however, have demonstrated that the death of fish in Lake Naivasha at the beginning of 2010 was not caused by chemical substances from the flower farms (Kamau 2010, March 7; Ngige 2010, February 25). One expert stated that it "is unlikely that pesticides were the main cause, as it would take several hundreds of drums of very toxic pesticide to increase the concentration of [toxicity] in the lake to levels high enough to cause the [death of about 700 fish]" (Butunyi, 2010, March 2).

#### Earth’s on the verge of crossing vital ecological tipping points---years of inter-disciplinary study create an overwhelming scientific consensus

Mark Swilling 12, Professor, Sustainability Institute and School of Public Leadership, Stellenbosch University, programme coordinator of the Sustainable Development Programme in the School of Public Leadership, Stellenbosch University, project leader of the Centre for the Transdisciplinary Study of Sustainability and Complexity, and Academic Director of the Sustainability Institute, 2012, “So what is so unsustainable about the global economy?,” Continuing Medical Education, Vol. 30, No. 3, p. 68-71

Seven globally significant, mainstream documents will, in one way or another, shape the way our generation sees the world which we need to change. These are as follows:¶ • Ecosystem degradation. The United Nations (UN) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, compiled by 1,360 scientists from 95 countries and released in 2005 (with virtually no impact beyond the environmental sciences), has confirmed for the first time that 60% of the ecosystems upon which human systems depend for survival are degraded.7¶ • Global warming. The broadly accepted reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirm that global warming is taking place due to release into the atmosphere of greenhouse gases caused by, among other things, the burning of fossil fuels, and that if average temperatures increase by 2˚C or more this is going to lead to major ecological and socio-economic changes, most of them for the worse, and the world’s poor will experience the most destructive consequences.17¶ • Oil peak. The 2008 World Energy Outlook, published by the International Energy Agency, declared the ‘end of cheap oil’.18 Although there is still some dispute over whether we have hit peak oil production or not, the fact remains that mainstream perspectives now broadly agree with the once vilified ‘peak oil’ perspective (see www.peakoil.net). Even the major oil companies now agree that oil prices are going to rise and alternatives to oil must be found sooner rather than later. Oil accounts for over 60% of the global economy’s energy needs. Our cities and global economy depend on cheap oil and changing this means a fundamental rethink of the assumptions underpinning nearly a century of urban planning dogma.¶ • Inequality. According to the UN Human Development Report for 1998, 20% of the global population who live in the richest countries account for 86% of total private consumption expenditure, whereas the poorest 20% account for 1.3%.19 Only the most callous still ignore the significance of inequality as a driver of many threats to social cohesion and a decent quality of life for all.¶ • Urban majority. According to generally accepted UN reports, the majority (i.e. just over 50%) of the world’s population was living in urban areas by 2007.6 According to the UN habitat report entitled The Challenge of Slums, one billion of the six billion people who live on the planet live in slums or, put differently, one-third of the world’s total urban population (rising to over 75% in the least developed countries) live in slums or what we refer to in South Africa as informal settlements.20¶ • Food insecurity. The International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development21 is the most thorough global assessment of the state of agricultural science and practice that has ever been conducted. According to this report, modern industrial, chemical-intensive agriculture has caused significant ecological degradation which, in turn, will threaten food security in a world in which access to food is already highly unequal and demand is fast outstripping supply. Significantly, this report confirmed that ‘23% of all used land is degraded to some degree’.21¶ • Material flows. According to a 2011 report by the International Resource Panel (http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel), by 2005 the global economy depended on 60 billion tonnes of primary resources (biomass, fossil fuels, metals and industrial and construction minerals) and 500 exajoules of energy, an increase of 36% since 1980.22¶ The above trends combine to conjure up a picture of a highly unequal urbanised world, dependent on rapidly degrading ecosystem services, with looming threats triggered by climate change, high oil prices, food insecurities and resource depletion. This is what the mainstream literature on unsustainable development is worried about. This marks what is now increasingly referred to as the Anthropocene – the era in which humans have become the primary force of historico-geophysical evolution.23¶ Significantly, although these seven documents are in the policy domain they reflect the outcomes of many years of much deeper research on global change by scientists and researchers working across disciplines and diverse contexts on all continents. Although this process of scientific inquiry leading to policy change is most dramatic with respect to climate science,24 it is also true for the life sciences that fed into the outcomes expressed in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the resource economics that has slowly established the significance of rising oil prices and, most recently, of all the rise of material flow analysis (more on these later). The rise of our ability to ‘see the planet’ has given rise to what Clark et al. have appropriately called the ‘second Copernican revolution’.25 The first, of course, goes back to the publication of De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium by Copernicus in 1530, but only ‘proven’ a century later by Galileo, who established by observation that Copernicus was correct when he claimed that the sun rather than Earth was the centre of the universe. This brilliant act of defining the planetary system through observation was a – perhaps the – defining moment that paved the way for the Enlightenment and the industrial epoch that followed. ¶ Clark et al. date the second Copernican revolution to the meeting in 2001 when delegates from over 100 countries signed the Amsterdam Declaration which established the ‘Earth-System Science Partnership’.25 The logical outcome of this profound paradigm shift is an increasingly sophisticated appreciation of what Rockstrom et al. have called our ‘planetary boundaries’ which define the ‘safe operating space for humanity’.26 The significance of the Rockstrom article is that it managed to integrate, for the first time, the quantifications of these ‘planetary boundaries’ that had already been established by various mono-disciplines. These included some key markers, such as not exceeding 350 parts per million of CO2 in the atmosphere; extracting 35 million tonnes of nitrogen from the atmosphere per year; an extinction rate of 10; global freshwater use of 4 000 km3 per year, and a fixed percentage of global land cover converted to cropland.26 Without the ‘second Copernican revolution’ a new science appropriate for a more sustainable world and the associated ethics would be unviable.

#### Lake Naivasha is key to international biodiversity – ecology is fragile

Jimoh 5 [Harriet Edeghonghon Jimoh (University of Benin, Nigeria), “Perceived and real sources of pollution in Lake Naivasha,” Tropical Biology, 2005 (last date cited)] AZ

Like many of the great East African lakes, Lake Naivasha is of international biodiversity value and as such in 1995 it became Kenya’s second Ramsar wetland site. This shallow freshwater lake supports a high but uneven biodiversity – rich in birds and plants but no native fish, for example (Harper et al., 1990). It is situated in the Eastern Rift Valley (0.45ºS, 36.26ºE), altitude 1890 m, and, covering approximately 150 km², is the second largest freshwater lake in Kenya. Given the overall semi-arid climate of the Eastern Rift Valley, the lake is unique when compared to the other lakes in the region, which are alkaline or saline. Yet the lake also supports a growing human population and over the last two decades has become the main site of Kenya’s horticulture industry, which is close to being the nation’s largest earner of foreign currency (Harper and Mavuti, 2004). In recent times, the lake has come to face a number of challenges, namely excessive fishing pressure, enrichment of nutrients by different sources, the introduction of alien species such as an exotic crayfish (Proambarus clarkii), and the invasion of the water hyacinth, Eichornia crassipes. Of the invasive species, the Louisiana crayfish has helped to destroy the native lily beds and all submerged plants, while the water surface has been filled by the exotic Salvinia molesta (Floating Water Fern) in the 1980s and later E. crassipes (Water Hyacinth) in the 1990s (Harper, Adams and Mavuti, 1995). Since its arrival in 1988, the water hyacinth initially spread slowly, though by 1992 was dominant to S. molesta that had decreased following introduction of a biological control agent (Harper, Adams and Mavuti, 1992).

#### Biodiversity decline is the biggest impact

Chen 2k Professor of Law and Vance K. Opperman Research Scholar, University of Minnesota Law School (Jim, Globalization and Its Losers, Winter 2000, 9 Minn. J. Global Trade 157, Lexis)

Conscious decisions to allow the extinction of a species or the destruction of an entire ecosystem epitomize the "irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources" that NEPA is designed to retard. 312 The original Endangered Species Act gave such decisions no quarter whatsoever; 313 since 1979, such decisions have rested in the hands of a solemnly convened "God Squad." 314 In its permanence and gravity, natural extinction provides the baseline by which all other types of extinction should be judged. The Endangered Species Act explicitly acknowledges the "esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value" of endangered species and the biodiversity they represent. 315 Allied bodies of international law confirm this view: 316 global biological diversity is part of the commonly owned heritage of all humanity and deserves full legal protection. 317 Rather remarkably, these broad assertions understate the value of biodiversity and the urgency of its protection. A Sand County Almanac, the eloquent bible of the modern environmental movement, contains only two demonstrable biological errors. It opens with one and closes with another. We can forgive Aldo Leopold's decision to close with that elegant but erroneous epigram, "ontogeny repeats phylogeny." 318 What concerns [\*208] us is his opening gambit: "There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot." 319 Not quite. None of us can live without wild things. Insects are so essential to life as we know it that if they "and other land-dwelling anthropods ... were to disappear, humanity probably could not last more than a few months." 320 "Most of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals," along with "the bulk of the flowering plants and ... the physical structure of most forests and other terrestrial habitats" would disappear in turn. 321 "The land would return to" something resembling its Cambrian condition, "covered by mats of recumbent wind-pollinated vegetation, sprinkled with clumps of small trees and bushes here and there, largely devoid of animal life." 322 From this perspective, the mere thought of valuing biodiversity is absurd, much as any attempt to quantify all of earth's planetary amenities as some trillions of dollars per year is absurd. But the frustration inherent in enforcing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) has shown that conservation cannot work without appeasing Homo economicus, the profit-seeking ape. Efforts to ban the international ivory trade through CITES have failed to stem the slaughter of African elephants. 323 The preservation of biodiversity must therefore begin with a cold, calculating inventory of its benefits. Fortunately, defending biodiversity preservation in humanity's self-interest is an easy task. As yet unexploited species might give a hungry world a larger larder than the storehouse of twenty plant species that provide nine-tenths of humanity's current food supply. 324 "Waiting in the wings are tens of thousands of unused plant species, many demonstrably superior to those in favor." 325 As genetic warehouses, many plants enhance the productivity of crops already in use. In the United States alone, the [\*209] genes of wild plants have accounted for much of "the explosive growth in farm production since the 1930s." 326 The contribution is worth $ 1 billion each year. 327 Nature's pharmacy demonstrates even more dramatic gains than nature's farm. 328 Aspirin and penicillin, our star analgesic and antibiotic, had humble origins in the meadowsweet plant and in cheese mold. 329 Leeches, vampire bats, and pit vipers all contribute anticoagulant drugs that reduce blood pressure, prevent heart attacks, and facilitate skin transplants. 330 Merck & Co., the multinational pharmaceutical company, is helping Costa Rica assay its rich biota. 331 A single commercially viable product derived "from, say, any one species among ... 12,000 plants and 300,000 insects ... could handsomely repay Merck's entire investment" of $ 1 million in 1991 dollars. 332 Wild animals, plants, and microorganisms also provide ecological services. 333 The Supreme Court has lauded the pesticidal talents of migratory birds. 334 Numerous organisms process the air we breathe, the water we drink, the ground we stroll. 335 Other species serve as sentries. Just as canaries warned coal miners of lethal gases, the decline or disappearance of indicator species provides advance warning against deeper [\*210] environmental threats. 336 Species conservation yields the greatest environmental amenity of all: ecosystem protection. Saving discrete species indirectly protects the ecosystems in which they live. 337 Some larger animals may not carry great utilitarian value in themselves, but the human urge to protect these charismatic "flagship species" helps protect their ecosystems. 338 Indeed, to save any species, we must protect their ecosystems. 339 Defenders of biodiversity can measure the "tangible economic value" of the pleasure derived from "visiting, photographing, painting, and just looking at wildlife." 340 In the United States alone, wildlife observation and feeding in 1991 generated $ 18.1 billion in consumer spending, $ 3 billion in tax revenues, and 766,000 jobs. 341 Ecotourism gives tropical countries, home to most of the world's species, a valuable alternative to subsistence agriculture. Costa Rican rainforests preserved for ecotourism "have become many times more profitable per hectare than land cleared for pastures and fields," while the endangered gorilla has turned ecotourism into "the third most important source of income in Rwanda." 342 In a globalized economy where commodities can be cultivate2d almost anywhere, environmentally [\*211] sensitive locales can maximize their wealth by exploiting the "boutique" uses of their natural bounty. The value of endangered species and the biodiversity they embody is "literally ... incalculable." 343 What, if anything, should the law do to preserve it? There are those that invoke the story of Noah's Ark as a moral basis for biodiversity preservation. 344 Others regard the entire Judeo-Christian tradition, especially the biblical stories of Creation and the Flood, as the root of the West's deplorable environmental record. 345 To avoid getting bogged down in an environmental exegesis of Judeo-Christian "myth and legend," we should let Charles Darwin and evolutionary biology determine the imperatives of our moment in natural "history." 346 The loss of biological diversity is quite arguably the gravest problem facing humanity. If we cast the question as the contemporary phenomenon that "our descendants [will] most regret," the "loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats" is worse than even "energy depletion, economic collapse, limited nuclear war, or conquest by a totalitarian government." 347 Natural evolution may in due course renew the earth with a diversity of species approximating that of a world unspoiled by Homo sapiens -- in ten million years, perhaps a hundred million. 348

### Water Impact

#### Water shortages cause political crises, wars, and terrorism – brink is soon

Rivero 10 [Oswaldo de Rivero (He served as permanent representative to the United Nations in New York City, and had previously held the post as Peru's ambassador to the World Trade Organization). “THE MYTH OF DEVELOPMENT: Non-Viable Economies and the Crisis of Civilization.” Second Edition. Translated by Claudia Encinas and Janet Herrick Encinas. Zed Books. 2010] AJ

There is no doubt that the problem of water supply, both for agricultural use and for the urban population, has become more political in the twenty-first century. This is a consequence of both the insatiable thirst produced by the world urban demographic explosion and to the need for irrigation to produce more food for the cities. In addition, global warming will increase the scarcity of water with greater frequencies of drought around the world. By the year 2020, water will be as strategically vital for living as petroleum. Hence, it would not be at all surprising if its scarcity were to provoke national and international upheavals reminiscent of the oil crises of the twentieth century. It is very possible that capturing water sources or polluting reservoirs may become strategic objectives of war plans and of terrorist attacks. If countries that have considerable urban expansion and that are suffering droughts, desertification and water shortage do not begin to remedy the situation in the first decades of the twenty-first century, they will have to confront a growing water crisis. The worst situation will be that of countries that already have a low rate of water consumption per inhabitant and that concentrate the greater part of their population in mega-cities located in arid zones, as is the case of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Peru and Syria. It is also very possible that water shortage may cause domestic upheavals in mega-countries like China and India, where urban expansion is continuing at full steam. In China, there is already a dire scarcity of water in nearly twenty-two large cities. Millions of Chinese are migrating towards the coastal cities, depopulat- ing the countryside of farmers, and consuming in the cities part of the water that was formerly used for food production.4 India is in no better condition. Drought and lack of water are persist- ent because of soil erosion caused by deforestation, which is itself caused by the search for firewood. This water shortage is causing serious problems for the agricultural sector and for the mega-cities of India, making it necessary to use increasingly the exhausted vol- umes of the Brahmaputra and the Ganges rivers. Disagreements over the use of the great international rivers can generate international conflicts. The waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which are being dammed by Turkey to irrigate the region of Anatolia, are also vital for the survival of Iraq and Syria. If the three countries do not reach a tripartite agreement on their use, this failure may very well cause conflict in the future. In the case of Israel, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians, agreement on the distribu- tion and use of the Jordan river, which have not yet been defined, would doubtless be a fundamental condition for a durable peace among them. A conflictive situation could also arise around the use of the Nile’s waters by Egypt and Ethiopia, since the dam that the latter country is planning to build would use part of that river’s waters, which have been vital to Egypt since Pharaonic times. For the countries that currently register the lowest water con- sumption per capita in the world, that have high population growth in great arid zones, and that suffer chronic droughts and have no water security, such as Egypt, India, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Peru and others, water security should be a strategic objective for survival. These countries have no other choice, if they are to pre- serve their fragile social cohesion, than immediately to adopt poli- cies for water security. They must search for new sources of water, devise measures to save, purify and recycle the available water and also share out this national resource fairly in accordance with their environmental reality. No one should doubt that in the new century a very low quan- tity and quality of water available per capita will be a clear interna- tional indicator of which countries are definitely non-viable, since they lack the most elemental resource for survival on the planet.

## Case

### Non enforcement

#### No compliance now and wage increases decrease compliance even more

Andalón 8 [Mabel Andalón (Inter-American Development Bank and IZA), Carmen Pagés, “Minimum Wages in Kenya,” Institute for the Study of Labor, March 2008] AZ

The analysis in the previous section yields a mixed picture. While wages are set at quite high levels relative to the median wage, non-compliance is high and the fraction of workers that receive wages at the minimum is relatively small. The latter suggest that minimum wages may not be affecting the level or the distribution of wages in a noticeable way. The Labor Force data (1998/1999) indicates that across occupations there is a strong positive relation between the level and the percentage of non-compliance of the minimum wage, as shown in Figure 3. The former suggests that attempts to raise the minimum wage to significant levels in relation to the median wage lead to increasing noncompliance, thus reducing the scope for effects of the minimum wage on wages.

#### Non-enforcement clearly matters – the aff is equivalent to the government posting a notice that employers should pay a living wage without the force of law

### Inherency

#### Wages are above the minimum wage – their evidence identifies falling wages but isn’t comparative since wages are still above the minimum wage

Anker 14 [(Richard, former Senior Economist at the United Nations' International Labour Office ) Living Wage for Kenya with Focus on Fresh Flower Farm area near Lake Naivasha” Fairtrade International, Sustainable Agriculture Network/Rainforest Alliance and UTZ Certified] AT

However, real wages of flower farm workers have decreased over the past 10 years. Furthermore, the advantage of flower farm wages over minimum agricultural wage has decreased over the past 10 years. As shown in section 14 (prevailing wages and wage ladder), flower farm basic wage plus cash allowances for a newly hired worker all corrected for inflation fell by about 40% in the past 10 years. Furthermore whereas flower farm basic wage for a newly hired worker exceeded the statutory minimum agricultural wage by 73% in 2004, this premium fell to 24% in 2014. These trends are obviously putting considerable strain on flower farm workers. This is an important context for this report, since part of the gap between current flower farm wages and living wage found by this report is partly due to deterioration in flower farm wages in recent years.

### A2 Solvency

#### Increased labor costs destroys the Kenyan flower farm industry – turns case

Anker 14 [(Richard, former Senior Economist at the United Nations' International Labour Office ) Living Wage for Kenya with Focus on Fresh Flower Farm area near Lake Naivasha” Fairtrade International, Sustainable Agriculture Network/Rainforest Alliance and UTZ Certified] AT

At the same time, flower farms are also facing increasing difficulty due to significant increases in labor costs in USD. CBA base wage plus cash allowances expressed in USD probably doubled between 2004 and 2014 (see section 14). Cost in foreign currency is an important metric for flower farms because they are exporters. Nonlabor costs of production expressed in USD are likely to also have increased, since prices in Kenya have around doubled in the past 10 years whereas the Kenya shilling has only depreciated against the USD by around 15% in the past 10 years. Of course, Kenya has unique advantages for supplying fresh cut flowers to Europe that limit competition from other countries such as an able and experienced labor force, heavy investments and new technologies, excellent climate, and water availability near to a major international airport with substantial cargo capacity. For this reason, the Kenyan flower industry continues to do well enough to employ tens of thousands of workers despite large cost increases – although competition from neighboring countries such as Ethiopia is now important. Despite these enviable advantages for the flower farm industry in Kenya, flower farms are facing increasing cost pressure. Indeed, flower farm managers repeatedly mentioned to us that their survival is increasingly dependent on higher volumes.

#### Also causes unemployment and can’t solve agricultural poverty – compliance, coverage, and enforcement problems

Andalón 8 [Mabel Andalón (Inter-American Development Bank and IZA), Carmen Pagés, “Minimum Wages in Kenya,” Institute for the Study of Labor, March 2008] AZ

Evidence of the effect of minimum wages in Kenya is hampered by the scarcity of data. In a descriptive paper, Omolo and Omitti (2004) find that the minimum wage policy in Kenya has failed to contribute to sustained poverty reduction. Moreover, using aggregate time series data they find a negative correlation between minimum wages and modern private sector employment. This paper contributes to the literature of the effects of minimum wages on the Kenyan labor market by: (i) examining the performance of the legislation of minimum wages in Kenya, both in terms of its coverage and enforcement, and (ii) estimating the effects on wages and employment using micro data. Our findings based on the 1998/99 labor force data indicate that minimum wages were better enforced and had stronger effects in the non-agricultural industry. More specifically, our results suggest that (i) non-compliance affected one in four salaried workers in agriculture and one in six in non-agricultural activities in urban areas, (ii) minimum wages were associated with higher wages for low-educated workers and women in urban areas who work in non-agricultural activities, while no such effects were found for workers in agriculture, and (iii) higher minimum wages were associated with a lower share of workers in formal activities, and a higher share of workers in self-employment in a given occupation and location.

### Precarity

#### Causes unemployment, especially for the marginalized – also no poverty effect for agriculture workers

Andalón 8 [Mabel Andalón (Inter-American Development Bank and IZA), Carmen Pagés, “Minimum Wages in Kenya,” Institute for the Study of Labor, March 2008] AZ

This paper has briefly reviewed the main arguments in favor and against minimum wages. While efficiency-wage arguments may be an important part of the story, the main reason for instituting minimum wages is not to fight poverty or inequality: there are other instruments to achieve that goal. Instead, the main justification is to empower workers whose wages are constrained by the excessive market power of employers. To the extent that there is enforcement, the most important argument for not fixing minimum floors is that this instrument can price many workers out of formal employment. However, when there is imperfect enforcement the effects of minimum wages on employment can go in any direction. Most of the evidence for developing countries points to negative employment effects. The analysis developed in this paper, based on cross sectional data for 1998/99, indicates that minimum to median wage ratios were quite high, particularly for workers in more skilled occupations. At the same time, non-compliance affected one in four salaried workers in agriculture and one in six in urban areas. Non-compliance was higher for women, youth and workers with a low level of education attained. A number of reasons may be behind the relatively low enforcement level of minimum wages in Kenya. On the one hand, the existence of many different categories of minimum wages makes it very difficult for workers and firms to know them. On the other, minimum wages are set at levels that are high in relation to the median wage –especially for semiskilled and more skilled occupations. Finally, the classification of occupations used for the minimum wage is outdated implying that many occupations may no longer be adequate for the requirements of today’s labor market. The evidence indicates that minimum wages pushed up wages set by the general order, but not by the agricultural order. The indication would then be that relatively low minimum wages, combined with non-compliance, limited the effect of the minimum wage in the agricultural sector. In contrast, minimum wages in the general order appear to have raised wages for low educated workers and women, leading to seemingly strong adverse effects on formal sector employment. Our estimates indicate that a 10 percent points increase in the minimum to median wage ratio would be associated with a decline in the share of formal employment of between 1.1-5.5 percentage points –and an increase of between 2.7-5.9 points in the share of self-employment.

#### Higher labor costs create uncertainty for workers even if their jobs aren’t loss – precarity is the key internal link to women’s rights

Kalleberg 12 [Kevin Hewison1 and Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Precarious Work and Flexibilization in South and Southeast Asia. American Behavioral Scientist 57(4) 395–402 © 2012 SAGE Publications] AJ

It is important to understand how precarious work is changing not just the way people work but also the way that they live. As Kalleberg (2009, p. 1) explained it, “Work is a core activity in society. It is central to individual identity, links individuals to each other, and locates people within the stratification system.” Without regular and predictable employment, precarious workers also experience forms of social precarity (Seymour, 2012). Income generation is maintained as an endeavor that involves an extended family. Other families may be shattered as migration for work and income generation become family survival strategies, with both rural-urban and cross-border migration being significant in the Asian region. Educational and housing stability become difficult to maintain. Social exclusion may also result from unemployment, precarious employment, poverty, and inequality (Bayón, 2006). In this issue of the American Behavioral Scientist, we examine the origins, extent, nature, and consequences of different forms of precarious work in six countries in South and Southeast Asia. The articles in this issue consider the middle-income econ- omies of Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia; the rapidly developing late-developers of India and Vietnam; and Sri Lanka where, until recently, a long civil war has ham- pered sustained development. These countries differ both in their level of develop- ment and in their historical trajectories and cultural traditions. These varied trajectories mean that the growth and persistence of precarious work will have different patterns in each country. A striking example of difference is seen in the dependence of the Philippines and Sri Lankan economies on the remittances of overseas workers, reach- ing 8% to 12% of GDP in 2010 (World Bank, 2011). Whereas remittances to Vietnam are rising, none of the other countries in this issue show such dependence. Yet even while acknowledging differences, there are also similarities among these countries in precarious work and its correlates. The articles in this issue outline the range of strategies that have provided employ- ers with greater flexibility in hiring and firing and on the conditions of employment, and have also allowed for limiting and denying workplace protection and worker rights. They indicate patterns across the region where precarious forms of employment are used to reduce costs, reduce the permanent workforce, and maximize “flexibility” for employers. The most common precarious employment practices include the use of short-term contracts; casualization; a widespread use of labor supply agencies; putting- out systems; and the use of migrant workers, domestic and foreign. The articles note that these strategies have also been used to restrict collective bargaining and to further reduce the (already limited) power of unions. At the same time, several of the articles also indicate that workers and unions are responding to these changes and challenges with legal action, workplace activism, and political struggle, with Thailand and Indonesia being two prominent examples. As flexibilization and precarious work are “normalized,” critical challenges emerge for the governments and workers of all Asian countries. As these economies have developed and industrialized, capitalist relations of production have become dominant over relatively short periods of time. Growth and capitalist relations have been accom- panied by extensive economic and social transformations that have seen urbanization, demographic change, remarkable increases in national wealth, and so on. Economic change in Asia has been indubitably associated with the massive shifts that have taken place in global patterns of production and investment. Hence it is no surprise that the economies of the Asian region, at significant nodes in global production chains and networks, have seen considerable competitive pressures that have promoted the move- ment to precarious forms of employment. “Precarious work” is not a term that has come into regular use in any of the coun- tries represented in this issue of the American Behavioral Scientist. This is so even as the number of workers engaged in work that is uncertain, unstable, and insecure has grown. In all of these countries, state, labor, and academic attention has remained focused on the so-called informal sector. The data presented in the articles show that the “informal” sector is very large—ranging from more than 60% to 90%—and gener- ally expanding in these countries. Although it is true that most of those experiencing uncertain, unstable, and insecure work in these countries continue to be those employed in the agricultural sector, each country also reveals important processes of informal- ization that are occurring within what was once the “formal” sector.

#### Prefer on specificity to developing countries’ agricultural sectors

### A2 Flower Workers

#### Living wage impossible in Kenyan flower industry – unreliability, high costs, and legal barriers

WWO 13 [“Achieving a Living Wage for African Flower Workers,” Women Working Online, Spring 2013] AZ

In Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, the structure of the industry and the pricing policies of buyers were also cited by industry informants as major barriers to the payment of the living wage on flower farms. In Tanzania, farm owners cited the unreliability of orders, high running costs and low profits as factors that prevent the payment of a living wage. This was linked to the lack of control that local producers have over external markets and the ensuing problems of including wage costs in sale prices. Similar points were raised by stakeholders in Kenya. Buyers purchasing practices were identified as problematic including the predictability of orders, last minute cancellations and the high volume of rejects, all of which reduce the capacity of producers to pay a living wage.

### Inflation

#### The aff increases prices – increasing demand boosts prices, and businesses increase prices to offset costs

Haskins 15 [(Justin, author, blogger, and the editor at The Heartland Institute, a leading free-market think tank) “Minimum wage mythology will hurt workers” Human Events Jan 16, 2015] AT

More than 3.1 million workers across the nation received a late Christmas gift on Jan. 1, when minimum wages were increased in 21 states. Although the mandated wage hike was welcomed by many workers, they will soon find that their new pay raise will cause more harm than help. It’s understandable why voters supported increasing the minimum wage. Living on $7.25 per hour—the federal requirement for minimum wages—is an exceptionally difficult endeavor, and it’s hard to imagine a family with children thriving with such little income, even if parents are working 40 hours per week or more. However, behind all of the compassionate slogans and well-intentioned protests rests a reality that sharply cuts through the many myths surrounding minimum wage increases: economics and common sense. Contrary to claims made by advocates of the mandated increases, raising wages by less than one dollar will do little to curb poverty. In Colorado, for instance, wages increased 23 cents to $8.23, but that only means full-time workers earning the minimum wage will see roughly $9.20 (before taxes) more per week than they currently receive now and about $478 more per year, assuming the worker works all 52 weeks. If current trends for inflation and the consumer price index continue at rates comparable to the past three years, those minimum wage increases will evaporate by the end of 2016—and this assumes the minimum wage hike will have no effect on prices in Colorado. Ultimately, minimum wage laws do little to help impoverished workers, and basic economics explains why. When any market sees an increase in dollars available, prices for common goods and services, such as gasoline and groceries, inevitably go up. The reason for this is simple: If consumers have more money to spend, businesses will charge more money in the hopes of earning a greater profit. For example, a small store in Colorado, where the state’s minimum wage increased 23 cents to $8.23, may employ 10 workers earning a minimum wage and working an average of 40 hours per week. With the passage of the new minimum wage, the store owner now has to pay his or her workers a total of $92 more per week than in 2014. The easiest way for a business owner to come up with the difference is to raise prices, which leads to increased costs for all consumers across the market.

#### Outweighs:

#### Scope – it nullifies aff solvency since price increases offset wage gains, but also affects other workers, not just low-wage workers, so it harms more people than it helps

#### People are forced to respond to high prices by cutting spending – this puts additional costs on businesses, which forces additional layoffs and supercharges all my other offense

#### Wilshaw et al 13 say - The inflation of the past few years has worsened this situation, with increases in the legal minimum wage failing to keep pace – root cause of your impacts

### A2 Imperialism

#### No impact read to imperialism – it’s a broad ranging theory with varying effects. No new 1AR evidence – incomplete arguments kill neg strategy

#### Not reverse causal – their evidence says low wage structures are a historical legacy of imperialism, but reversing those won’t reverse other colonialist structures

### A2 Women’s Rights

#### Case fails – root cause is sexual harassment – first card

“Preventing and addressing sexual harassment is an area of compliance requiring technical expertise that site managers often do not posses”

#### Child care is an alt cause – first card

quality of child care available is often very poor, with reliance on informal makeshift child-care providers, resulting in high rates of negligence and abuse of children

#### Second card goes neg – it says employment for women is key but not that a living wage is – that means employment DA outweighs wage gains –

The most transformative impact of employment for women worker’s power lies in how it has given them tools to challenge gender structures

### Alt Cause

#### Your evidence recommends alternative solutions to your advantages – case doesn’t solve

ICFTU 06 [INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED CORE LABOUR STANDARDS IN KENYA REPORT FOR THE WTO GENERAL COUNCIL REVIEW OF THE TRADE POLICIES OF KENYA (Geneva, 25 and 27 October 2006)] RG

Given the importance of the horticulture in Kenya and the dreadful conditions on these flower farms, the government should take measures to end exposure to pesticides and sexual harassment, and to ensure sufficient living wages and quality housing.